THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6506.

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postage Bill Laid on the Table.

Passage of the New Coinage Bill in the Senate.

VERY INTERESTING FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No Choice for United States Senators.

THE ELECTION AGAIN POSTPONED.

FATAL RENCONTRES AT THE SOUTH.

THE MERTING OF FOREIGN COMMITTEES AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE CUDAN QUESTION, ETC.
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1854.

of the meeting at the White House of Senators and mem bers, called by the President, to consult upon the Cuban ed, that Mr. Slidell has brought the subject before the Committee on Foreign Relations, to try and discover where the Herard obtained its information. We believe they have not yet found out, though they are on the track of several suspicious parties. But it is said no one was present at the meeting at the White House but the members of the committee and the President, and therefore, until Mr. Slidell takes the deposition of that functionary, his evidence will be incomplete. We will keep you advised of the important proceedings.

CENTRAL AMERICA AFFAIRS—THE SAN JUAN DIS-TURBANCE.

Our ex-minister to Central America, the Hon. Solon Borhe endeavored to recall it, but the administration had had enough of him, and plainly told him so. Mr. Beeler, the Secretary of the Legation, it is said, will return immediately in charge of the Mission. Our interests in Central America are becoming more and more complicated and important, and the guardianship and adjustment of them could not be entrusted to better or abler hands.

Nicaragua on Wednesday, or before. Captain Hollins has full instructions to bring to immediate punishment the instigators of, and actors in the late disturbances at San Juan. Capt. Hollins' antecedents in that quarter, promise a very summary settlement of any riotous ten dencies on the part of that Mosquito dependency.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WARHINGTON, June 16, 1854. OMPONEMENT OF PRIVAIR BILLS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE VERO MESSAGE NOT AGREED TO. Mr. Stuart, (dem.) of Mich., said this was private bill

day, and it required the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up other business. He felt much interested in the first bill on the calendar, yet, with a view to have

the veto message disposed of to day, he would wave all objections to postpone the private calendar.

Mr. Brodheau, (dem.) of Pa., said, as the private bills had not been considered for fire weeks, he hoped the Senate would take up the private calendar.

Several other Senators objected to postponing private bills, and the calendar was taken us.

HARVISHING MACHINE PATENT.

The bill to renew Hiram Moore and John Hascall's patent for the harvesting machine, was taken up, when Mr. Warker addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. Straker briefly replied.

The bill was then rejected—yeas 18, mays 22.

Mr. Straker moved to reconsider the vote, and that that motion be postponed till to-morrow.

FIEL NEW GOLD COINAGE.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., the Senate took up the bill nuthorizing the coinage of gold pieces of the value respectively of ten and five eagles.

Mr. Gwin moved to strike out the fourth and fifth sections, being that part of the bill relating to assaying of bullion, and against which the New York Chamber of Commerce had remonstrated. Agreed to screen and increase the increase of ealands.

Mr. Brodhean, (dem.) of Pa., moved to increase the

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Meigrs. HUNTER and DAWSON opposed the amendment.
Mr. RUNGLO. (dem.) of La., said, if the amendment
was insisted on, he would move an increase of the salu-cies of officers of the Mint in New Orleans.
Mr. Suwano, (free soil) of N. Y.. appealed to the
Senator from Pennsylvania not to embarrass the bill by

Sentor from Pennsylvania not to embarrass the bill by
the amendment.

Mr. Broomean withdrew his amendment.
The bill was passed by year 29—nays 13, as follows:—
YEAR-Mesers Adams Allen Badger, Bonjamin Brown,
Clay Bongias, Swanz, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gillette,
Gwin, Hunter, James, Johnson, Radiory, Korris, Foarce,
Bookwell, Runk, Seward, Shidele, Sidell, Thomson, of New
Jirsey, Toombo, Toucey, Walle Williams—29.

HAYS-Messers, Atchison, Bright, Brodhead, Chase, Dawson, Bedge, of Jowa, Fessenden Hamin, Houston, Stuart,
Bunner Thompton, of Kentuck, Walker—13.

Four private bills were passed, and one rejected.

ADJOUNNERST.

Mr. BAYARO, (dem.) of Delwware, moved that when the
tenste adjourn, it be to Monday.

Messers. Walker and boudlas opposed the motion.
Tuey contended that the Veto Message could be lisposed
of to-morrow, and then the Homestead bill could be taken
up on Monday.

lows.—
Yass — Meers Atchico, Badger, Bavard, Bonjamin, Bredhead, Clay, Dawon, Evans, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hamile, Johnson, Noeris, Pearce, Rusk, Schattlan Sidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Tombs, Toucey, Wade-22, NAUS—Messiv, Adams Brown, Chase, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Bodge, of Iowa, Denglis, Fessenden, Pitzpatrick, Gilette, Housten Mellory, Rockwell, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Summer, Walker, Williams—18.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

[The gentleman having refused to let the reporter see the bill, its contents could not be ascertained.] The House then resumed the consideration of the bill modifying

Important from New Hampshire.

FAILURE TO BLECT UNITED STATES SENATORS—POSTFONEMENT—ANTI NEBRASKA RESOLUTIONS—WHIG
STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

CONCORD, June 16—P. M.

The House, this afternoon, proceeded to ballot for United States Senators, with the following result:—

PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O Two democrats absent. No choice.

SECOND BALLOC

An attempt was then made to proceed to the election of Senator for the long term, but the Speaker ruled it out of order.

An indefinite postponement was then moved, but met with general objection, and finally the matter was postponed till Wednesday next.

The anti-Nebraska resolutions were discussed this morning, and a motion to lay them on the table, was rejected by eight majority. Their further consideration was postponed till next Wednesday morning.

The Whig State Convention will be held on Tuesday next.

From Baltimore.
THE CONTROVERSY ESTWEEN SENATOR CASS AND ARCHESSHOP HUGHES—A SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

NING.

Bairmore, June 16, 1854.

We have the very best authority for stating that Mr.

Cass does not intend to reply to Archbishop Hughes' letter. Le has no intention of prolonging the controversy, and now leaves the matter in other hands. He does not consider that the Archbishop has shaken in the slightest degree one of the true principles of religious toleration, and as to anything else, says it is a matter of comparatively little importance.

The ship Southport, lockling with cotton at Savannah, was struck by lightning and set on fire, but sustained no material damage.

Affairs of Honor.

Affairs of Honor.

DUEL ESTWEEN GEN. J. C. SAUNDERS AND JUDGE
EVANS.

CHARLESTON, June 16, 1854.

A duel was fought, on the 3d instant, in Mississippi,
near the Alabama State line, between General J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississippi. Five
shots were exchanged, and both the parties were wounded—Judge Evans dangerously. The difficulty arose from
some harsh language used by Saunders in reply to an
address delivered by Evans before the Literary Society of
the Western Military College in Alabama.

PATAL RESULT PROM A SHAM DUEL.

BALTIMORP, June 16, 1854.

Mr. Schlessinger, one of the parties to a recent sham duel in New Orleans, was shot dead by S. G. Ladd, during a quarrel about the duel.

The Cincinnati Fugitive Slave Case.

Cincinnati, June 16, 1854.

The fugitive slave case has been continued until to morrow. There is not much excitement on the subject The slaves will probably be all sent back.

The Governorship of Maine-Nondination by the Wild Cat Party.

PORTLAND, June 15, 1854.

That portion of the democratic party known as "wild cats," hell a State Convention in this city to-day, and nominated Shepard Carey for Governor.

A tremendous storm raged here from half past nine till twelve o'clock last night. Such continuous lightning and terrific thunder has not visited this vicinity for many years. One house in this city, and fwelve or fitch in adjoining towns, were struck by the lightning, but the damage was not serious.

Markets.

New Orleans, June 14, 1854.

The sales of cotton on Tuesday were 5,000 bales, the better qualities being in active demand; middling is

the sales of cotton on Tuesday were 5000 bales, the petter qualities being in active demand; middling is quoted at 8c. a 8½0. Our market for all articles except cotton is exceedingly depressed.

NEW CHLEANS, June 15, 1854.

The Arabia's news has had a favorable effect on our market for cotton, prices being stiffer. The sales to-day were 2,000 bales at 8c. a 8½c. for middling. Flour is dull at \$5 for Ohlo. Corn is a trifle lower and in active demand. Sales to-day, \$0,000 bales at 48c. a 50c. Pork is dull mess sells at \$11.26. Lard is unchanged, barrelled 9c. Rice has advanced to \$4.75 a \$5. Sales Ric of coffee at 9c. & 10c. Money continues tight. Sight exchange on New York, at ½ a 1 per cont discount.

Charleston, June 15, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 500 bales, and for the week they foot up 5,200 bales; prices show an advance of the sales. Good middling is quoted at 9½c. The receipts during the week were 3,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 16, 1854.

Our cotton market has been firm to-day, with an upward tendency. Soles 1,100 bales. Good middling Uplands is quoted at 9½c. a 9¾c.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA-WHEN WILL THE AUTHORI-THES CLEANSE THE CITY?
The Health Warden of the Fifth ward was informed yesterday morning that four deaths had occurred in a family living in the rear of No. 10 Caroline street, in a sudden and somewhat mysterious manner. Coroner Hil-ton was notified, and proceeded immediately to the place, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances conchildren of John Brahony had been taken iil a few days since, and, though skilfully treated by a physician, had all died. Three deaths took place on Thursday morning, all died. Three deaths took place on Thursday morning, and the fourth yesterday. The only child remaining is a girl, ten years of age, who has been very assiduous in her exertions to alleviate the sufferings of not only the deceased, but also of her parents, both of whom are very low with the same disease. This family were wretchedly poor, and the spartments they occupied were flitty in the extreme. These is no disguising the fact that the cholera is on the increase in the city, and the authorities should do all in their power to prevent it becoming an epidemic, by cleaning the streets, and giving the city a general purification.

The city a general purification.

Police Intelligence.

Malicionaly Running into a Steambont.—Jas. N. Braisted, Captain of the steambont Wyoming, plying between this city and Staten Island, was yesterday arrosted by officer Campbell, of the Lower Police Court, charged by Mr. Theodore D. Meigs, of Brooklyn, with having maliciously run his boat into the steamer Josephine while on her way from Staten Island to this city, tacreby endangering the lives of the passengers. It is alleged that there exists considerable rivalry between the two boats in regard to their swiftness, and also as to the number of passengers they should carry, and the collision was taken before Justice Osborne, and required to find ball in \$500 to answer the charge.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—John Williams, a colored man, who keeps a sailor's boarding house at No. 93 Closs street, was arrosted yesterday, by Sergeants Smith and Mansfield, of the Lower Police Court, charged with stealing \$204, the property of several Portuguese sailors who had cartusted it to him to get exchanged. He was taken before Justice Osborne, and committed to prison to await examination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

taken before Justice Osborne, and committed to prison to await examination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1864.

Sir—In your edition of yesterday it is stated as reported by the police, that the captain and crew of the back Katherine Sheerer were intoxicated when the yessel sailed for St. John, N. B., on Tnesday last; and also that the mate was partially intoxicated when he informed the police last Sabbath that the watehman had been thrown overboard. As consignees of the vessel, we have made inquiries as to the facts. Both of the above charges of intoxication are denied by the police, also by the pilot who took the vessel to sea, who speaks of the captain in the most flattering manner. We will thank you to place this matter correctly before the public, so that justice may be done to the efficers of the ship. Your obedient servant,

The Fire Department.

LETTER PROM THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sin —I placed in the hands of Mr. Stephen H. riers to a reasonable compensation, and three millions in all would be added to the revenue of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Gerrit Smith's amendment proposing to abolish the Post Office Department, at the end of two years, and leaving the small carrying free to individuals and associations, was rejected.

Mr. Havens, (whig) of N. Y., moved to strike out from Mr. Olds' substitute the first four sections which proposed to shift the expense of the franking privilege from the Post Office to the Treasury Department.

Agreed to, 79 against 74. The remainder of the substitute was then rejected. Ayes, 51; noes not counted.

The question was then stated, on ordering the original till to be engrossed. It proposed to change the present rates of postage on a single letter to five and ton route-the former for distances undeathere thousand miles, and the latter over that distance. All postages to be pregald, or in part, by sea, and to or from foreign countries. The same rates for similar distances, except when postages have been adjusted by treaty. The clause in the act of 51, reducing postages on newspapers and periodicals, when prepaid, to be repealed.

On motion of Mr. Wasmurin, (whig) of Ms. the bill was laid on the table. Yeas 24—nays 51.

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Expresident Fillmore again in the West.

RIS ABRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT ST. LOUIS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 13.]

Never has our city extended to any individual a more enduciastic, cordial and soul-felt greating than that received on yesterday by this distinguished patriot and statesama. Apprised by telegraph of his intention to visit St. Louis only a few hours before his arrival, our citizens, mindful of the great services which this graileman has aendered to his country, determined to receive him in a manner which would demonstrate their arimination for the man, and their grateful sense of the patriotic course pursa, ed by him as President of the United States, in the most by ring and dangerous griss that has agitated the United States, in the most by ring and dangerous griss that has agitated the United States, in the most by ring and dangerous griss that has agitated the United States, in the most by ring and dangerous griss that has agitated the United States, in the most by ring and dangerous griss that has agitated the United States, in the most by ring and dangerous griss that has agitated the United States, in the most by the most by the majoration of a real prior of the Revolution. Accordingly, (Sunday though it was,) preparations were actively commenced for a real cytion worthy of one so eminently distinguished. The result proves that the love for the man, which prompted our citizens, is an earnest, heart felt love. Ever the east youngh the city was enlivered by the appearance of a ur military and the stirring masses of citizens hurrying to the leve.

The committee appropriate the leve.

The committee appropriate the leves, and the stirring masses of citizens hurrying to the leves. The hard promptly tendered the use of his fine boat—for the purpose of meeting Mr. Fillmore on his approach to the city. As the steamer Mehigan, Capt. Relifies—he having promptly tendered the use of his fine boat—for the purpose of meeting Mr. Fillmore on his approach to the city. As the steamer

amin the repeated discharges of the artiflery, to dearcise their lungs in hearty welcome to the distinguished
stranger.

Among the guests on board the Golden Era, in addition to the President and his suite, we observed the
Hon. Edward Bates, and several more of our citizens.

The two boats passed the city amid the cheers of
thousands who crowded the decks of the steamers lying
at the leve. The boats ran a short distance below the
city, and rounded to, affording Mr. Filimore, who was on
the hurricans deck all the time, a fine opportunity to see
the extent and magnitude of our city.

Among the incidents of the occasion, was one worthy
of note. As the boats were ascending, the steamer Minnesota came down, and just as she was broadside, there
appeared upon her forecastic reveral of her deck hands,
"armed" with capstan bars, who went through all the
military evolutions, and came to a "present arms" with
their novel weapons as the boats met, much to the gratification and merriment of all on board, who fully appreciated this token of respect so promptly and singularly
executed.

After the beats touched the levee, the Graya and Na-

fication and merriment of all on board, who fully appreciated this token of respect so promptly and singularly executed.

After the boats touched the levee, the Graya and National Guards were drawn up in line, and Mr. Fillmore, suite, and committee of arrangements, passed over to an adjoining boat, where His Honor, Mayor How, and the City Council, were in attendance to receive them. The Ex-President was presented to the Mavor by the chairman of the committee of arrangements, Col. Grimsley, Mr. How then addressed Mr. Fillmore.

At its conclusion, Mr. Fillmore briefly thanked Mr. How and the city authorities for the flattering manner in which he had been received, and said he fully appreciated the compliment which had been so freely and voluntarily offered him. He was then conducted to the earriage, the military forming on the levee to keep back the immense throng, who were all impatient to get a sight of the distinguished guest. An escort was formed around the carriage containing the ex-President and other distinguished gentlemen, Judge Hall, Mr. Bancroft, and Mr. Babock, and others, who accompanied him, and, amid the cheers of the multitude, they proceeded up the levee.

The ex-President was seated in an open carriage, in company with his Honor Mayor How, Colonel Grimsley, and Mr. Bajor Wright, the Yagors and Black Plumed Riffes leading, and a Color Guard, from the Grays and Continentals, escorting the carriage containing the disquisited visiter. Next in order followed the Staff Officers, Committee of Reception and City Council, and then the military.

the state of Reception and City Council, and then the military.

The procession traversed the various streets previously designated in the programme. The windows in every designated in the programme. The windows in every house on the streets through which the procession passed, were filled with ladies and gentlemen, while the waving of white handkerchiefs and hais, and the cheers from the people in the streets, was an evidence of the high appreciation entertained for the distinguished guest. The large throng finally stopped in front of the Panters' House, when Major Uriel Wright welcomed ex-President Fillmore.

At its conclusion, Mr. Fillmore, standing in the earringe, responded substantially as follows:—

Size—I confess I am taken by surprise at this magnificent reception, so unexpected to me. Were I the Presidency, I could in a measure conceive of the honor which has thus been so generously tendered me; but I am a private citizen, and come among you as such. You have been pleased to allude to my admit strain.

cent reception, so unexpected to me. Were I the President of the United States, or even a candidate for the Presidency, I could in a measure conceive of the honor which has thus been so generously tendered me; but I am a private citizen, and come among you as such. You have been pleased to allude to my admi. Istration in terms of commendation; for my official action I claim no merit, and I determined to faithfully administer the constitution and laws, regardless of all consequences and sectional animosities or prejudices. I never knew the resources of the Mississippi Valley until my visit to the South. I had often heard of its boundless praries, and its rich lands, so well and peculiarly adapted to the wants and necessities of man; and my visit at this time has peculiarly impressed upon me its great importance. Coming from St. Paul, on this occasion, from the far North, I view St. Louis not only as the commercial emporism of this valley, but the great central city of this Union, the half way house, it might be termed between the Atlantic and Pacific scaboards. One thing is yet wanting to complete and fill the measure of our country's glory, and without it our bread lands and great resources will be of no avail. It is, that iron banks, for the purpose of commercial transit and as a conservative element, shall connect the two cocans. We must have a railway accose the continent; for, without this, we will be and feel like the old Colonies, that we are too far away from the central power. If we would preserve this Union, with all its inestinable blessings, all sections of the country must feel that they are one common brotherhood; and to do this, space must, in a measure, be annihilated, and every part of the country brought in contact and fraternize with each other. I congratulate the citizens of St. Louis upon their prespectly, and I may be perioned for drawing a contrast with my own beloved city of Buffalo. Afew years since, we equalled you in point of population, which is an account of the condition of the pres

Nine Fugitive Slaves Arrested in CincusNATI—Examination Under the Fugitive Slave
Law.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, United States
Deputy Marshal Thayer, in company with officer
Lee, and the Sheriff of Boone county, Ky., captured
nine negroes, who were on their way to Canada,
about one mile from the Lunatic Asylum. They
were on foot, and had their baggage on their backs.
Their clothing is torn and ragged, and they present
a deplorable condition. When first setzed they at
first resisted, but finally consented, when assured
that they were in the custody of officers. The
slaves were marched back to the city, and lodged in
the Ninth street watchhouse. The warrant was issned by United States Commissioner John L. Pendry, before whom the fugitives will be brought this
morning for examination under the new Fugitive dry, before whom the fugitives will be brought this morning for examination under the new Fugitive Slave law. The slaves escaped from their master, William Walton, of Boone county, Ky., a night or two since. Their names are Shadricks. Lewis, Lee, Anderson, four men, Almeda, and another woman, name unknown, and her two sons, Wesley and John, and a small girl.—Cincinnati Gazette, June 15.

New Hampshire Democratic State Conven-tion.

[From the Boston Chronicle, June 15.]

The State Legislature having adjourned for the occssion, a large number of delegates assembled yesterday morning, in the Representatives Hall of the State House at Concord, for the purpose of choosing candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner for the ensuing year.

year.

At 11 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Col. John ii. George, Esq., of Concord, and temporarily organised by the choice of Hon. John H. Steele, of Peterboro', for Chairman, and S. M. Wheeler, Esq., of Dover, fer Secretary, pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Walke, of Seabrook, a committee, consisting of two from each county, was appointed for the purpose of collecting the credentials of delegates. On motion of Mr. Frillows, of Andower, a committee of one from each county was appointed, Mr. Fellows, chairman, to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

of one from each county was appointed, Mr. Fellows, chairman, to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

Mr. Smith, of Dover, offered a resolution for the appointment by the chair of a committee of one from each county, to prepare resolutions for the Convention.

An amendment was offered and accepted, that the committee consist of two from each county.

Col. Barron, of Concord, moved as an amendment, that the committee be chosen by the delegates from each county. This motion caused debate, it being urged in its favor that everything should be condusted fairly and openly, to obviate the charge sometimes made of everything being "cut and dried" beforehand by 'midnight caucures," and against it that this method of choosing the committee would be a departure from long established usages, and create delay and confusion. The amendment was finally rejected by a decisive vote, and the resolution was then adopted.

Subsequently the names of the Committee on Resolutions were announced as follows.—

Strafford—Messrs. Joseph H Smith of Dover, and Eastman of Farmington.

Belknap—Messrs. Regers of Sanborston, and Merrill of Eumstead.

Rockingham—Hessrs. Eastman of Hampstead, and Small of New Marcet.

Carroll—4. B. Chase of Conway, and Whitton of Wolfbore'.

Wew Marzet.

-f. B. Chase of Conway, and Whitton of Wolf-Merrimas-Messrs. Butters of Pitts Sold, and Craig of

Mernikes.

Hennikes.

Hillsboro-Messrs. B. F. Ayer of Manshester, and S. M.
Willox of Francestown.

Chesher-Messrs. Kimbell of Keene, and Boyden of

Willox of Francestown.

Checkter-Riesers. Kimbell of Keene, and Boyden of Marboro'.

Sullivan-Messrs. Whoeler of Newport, and Davis of Cornish.

Geoglion-Messrs. Bingham of Littleton, and Sleeper of Haverhill.

Occo-Messrs. Burns of Lancaster, and Rix of Dalton.

Mr. Janss, of Strafford, offered a resolution that there be a State Central Committee, consisting of two members from rach county, and that they be nominated to the Convention by the delegates from each county respectively. Adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates present, amounting in all to very nearly three hundred.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers of the Convention, which was unanimously adopted:—

President-Hon. Henry Hubbard, of Charlestown, (ex-Governor.)

Vice Presidents-Richard Jenness, of Rockingham; Jeremiah Goodwin, of Strafford: Wm. Dinsmore, of Cheshire; James S. Hoyt, of Belknap; Zepediah Shattuck, of Hillaboro', Jona. Eastman, of Merrimac; Cyrus K. Drake, of Carroll, Reuben Bavis, of Saffivan; John Chandler, of Grafton, and James Lewis, of Cocs.

Secretaries—Samuel L. Wheeler, of Dover; A. H. Hoyt, of Exeter, and F. A. Eastman, of Littleton.

Ex. Governor Hubbard then came forward and took the chair, on adving which he addressed the Convention as follows:—

Gentlemen—After I arrived in this city, I received a certificate informing me that I had been clasted a delegate to this convention. Had I been at liberty to have consulted my own wishes—if I could have given a proper consideration to my business engagements—Fabould have dealined the acceptance of the trust. But being a man far advanced in the vale of years, and having had some little experience in my day, if occurred to me I might be, at this particular juncture, of some practical benefit to my political friends by faking a part in the deliberations and doings of this convention. I therefore concluded to forego my engagement, and to meet with you at this time and on this occasion. Gentlemen, I will use my ver not drive them from our association by any act of ours. If you love our political taith; if you venerate our political church, I beseech you not to excommunicate these brethren from our communion and fellowship. (Applause.) We may differ, and uncloubtedly do differ in opinion, about men and about measures. Who is right? Measures of the greatest importance to our whole country have recently engaged the attention of our national councils. One in particular, from the principles involved, from the character of its subject matter, from the long continued and excited state of the public mind in reference thereto, could not fall in its discussion, and in its final disposition, to produce some contrariety of opinion as to its justice, expediency, and constitutionality. If we entertain views on this subject differing from the views of our other friends, let us not condemn them for opinion's sake, but let us first put our hands on our hearts, and honestly and faithfully and religiously endeavor to put ourselves clearly in the right, and then, with the spirit of kindness, let us go forward and try to bring into the democratic fold again those who differ from us. Forgive all past errors of opinion, and all past irritability of language; forget all the past dissentions and animostites, and let us live together from this time henceforward in pence and unity. Then my friends, we shall have nothing to fear; then all will be well; then the democratic party of Now Hampshire will be, and continue to be as unshaken and immovable as our own granite hills.

APTERNOON SESSION.

(Great applause.)

The Convention here, at a quarter to 1 o'clock, adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

APPERMONN SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the President at the appointed time.

The several delegations of the different counties reported their candidates for State, Central and County Committees, which were approved by the Convention. The names of the State Committee are at ollows:—

Rockingham—Rufus Perk, of Southampton, and Joshik C. Fartmer. of Hampstead. Strafford—George W Breatridge, of Sonce worth, and George H. Pierce, of Rever. Bellange. S. C. Baldwin, of Moscilith, and R. S. Webster, of Southam, of Martilland, and George H. Pierce, of Rever. Bellange. S. C. Baldwin, of Moscilith, and R. S. Webster, of South Committee, and Harrison D. Robinson, of Watton, of Martina, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Watton, and George H. Pierce, of New Prince, of Martina, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Watton, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Harrison, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Harrison, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Harrison, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Harrison D. Robinson, of Harrison, of Harrison,

country would be established. Nothing remains for us, gentlemen, but to go home and congratulate our friends that we have met here to day, and the enemy has not dared to appear within our walls. [Loud cheers]

A notice was then given that a Legislative bemocratic Caucus would be held in the evening for the nomination of candisates for United States Senators.

On motion, it was voted that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the New Hampshire Patriof, and that the other democratic papers in the State be requested to copy.

On motion, it was voted that the next annual Democratic State Convention be holden in this Hall, on the Thursday following the second Wednesday in June sext. On motion of Mr. Burns, of Lancaster, it was Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nominations this day made for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election.

The President gave notice of an invitation from Governor Baker for all democrats present to call upon him immediately after the adjournment, and on motion the President was chosen Chief Marshal to lead the way to the Governor.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was passed, and at half past three o'clock, with three cheers for their nominees, the Convention adjourned sent dies.

A few days ago the selectmen of Marblehead received a printed circular, signed by Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and a number of other wild abolitionists, of which the following is a copy :-

which the following is a copy:

Bosron, June 8, 1854.

SRIECIMEN OF MARRIEMEAD:—Gentlemen.—We submit to your notice the following note of the Boston Vigilance Committee, and ask for it your favorable consideration. Is it right that at so momentous a crisis as this, the opin on of the State should be gathered only by instituted, for public meetings? Should not the constituted authorities of the State make their protest heard through out the nation by some action all will feel and un lerstand. Resolved, That the Executive Committee request the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to imitate the writhy example of the city of Providence, and omit the usual celebration of the Fourth of July next, and to mark, by tolling of bells and other appropriate means, the fresh insult offered to the Commonwealth by kidnapping Anthony Burns in the city of Hancock and Adams.

Upon receiving the above modest request, the selectmen of Marblehead endorsed upon the circular the following:—

The Selectmen, after a glance at the infamous auggestions contained in the within circular, have deemed it unworthy of notice, and return it to the source from whence it came.

It will be recollected that the authorities of Providence took a second glance at their refusal to celebrate the an-niversary of our independence, rescinded their previous action, and passed a resolution appropriating funds suf-ficient to celebrate the glorious Fourth in a style which

Political Intelligence.

ANTI-NEBASKA CONVENTION IN MICHIGAN.

The following is the body of the call for a mass convention to be held in Kalamasso, Michigan, on the 21st inst., to oppose the consummation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise:—A fearfully momentous question is now agitating the American people: it is, whether within the forms of the constitution, (which were designed to establish and extend the blessings of liberty.) the entire scope and intent of that instrument shall be subverted and its, whole power be exerted to promote and extend the system of slavery which prevails in some of the States of this Union.

Step by step within a third of a century have the enemies of freedom advanced, at first cautiously, but with increasing boldness—and step by step have its friends been driven back, until, by the crowning perildy of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the constitution is subverted, and that system which at the organization of our government, beggesfor a temporary existence, has become the great controlling power of the nation. Slavery is rampant in the Capitol. It makes and ununakes Presidents! and its Presidential tools buy and sell the representatives of the people like chattels in the market. There is no lower depth that the nation can reach, but one; and that is, that the people, by adopting the act of their representatives in Congress, skall vountarily consent to share this degradation.

People of Michigan! Can it be that the immunaerigion about to be organized as the Nebraska and Koassa Territories, in which free institutions ought to be allowed an unquestioned right, which right, moreover, has been bought and pair for by concessions which have introduced three slave States into the Union; can it be that freement of the Revolution, the haters of oppression in every form—"Grushed out" at the impudent command of a Ganagogne, and crushed out for when seeking your favor, committed themselves fully against the extension of slavery into free territory? It that their position now Give all cre

tion by approving their conduct—by which
of the bill was finally accomplished?

of the bill was smally accomplished?

Judge Pollock, the whig guternatorial nominee of Pennsylvaoia, whites thus to the editor of the Eric Gazette, in reference to the Nebraska injusty:—

"The Nebraska bill, in its origin, progress and design, deserves the condemnation of every lover of freedom and his country. A more ill-advised, ill-timed, unnecessary and reckless measure was never introduced into a deliterative body. A wanton breach of pighted faith and national honor—an undisguised attempt to introduce slavery into Territories now free, it deserves all the censure that has been thrown upon it, and must and will be condemned by a free and patriotic people. I never can and never will consent to the extension of slavery to Territories now free. Politicians may pander to that institution—I cannot do it.

—I cannot do it.

The Morrell men of Maine, who last year spread themselves upon the prohibitory liquor law, at their convention in Portland, on the 7th inst., did not mention their favorite doctrine in express terms, but boldly mounted the anti Nebraska, anti-non-intervention, anti-fugitive slave law bobby and before the election will probably bring up under the whig banner. Look for a fusion about these days.

The Wissen-the whig banner.

Printed calls for a meeting of all persons in Vermont who are in favor of resisting by all constitutional means the usurpations of the propagandists of slavery, are being circulated in the Green Mountain State, and receiving many signaturies. The convention will be held at Montpeller about the Fourth of July, and will nominate candidates for the ensuing election. In the city of Chicago there is not a single America in the municipal government.

A mass State convention is called to meet at Madison. Wisconsin, on the 18th of July to oppose the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the extension of slavery. The Milwaukee Newsgiver a list of fifteen newspapers in Wisconsin which support the Nebraska law, including two German papers which originally opposed it.

two German papers which originally opposed it.

A long communication has appeared in the Binghamton Democrat, under the head of "Why the Missouri compromise should be repealed," which is said to have been written by Daniel S. Dickinson, which goes to disprove the idea that Mr. Dickinson was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

James Thorington has been nominated in the second district of lowa, as a candidate for Congress, in the place of Hen. John P. Cook, who declines a re-election. It is said that the Nebraska question is to be the issue, and Mr. Thorington is the whig, free soil, anti-Nebraska candidate. It will be recollected that this is a whig district.

A branch society of the Know Nothings has been or

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Mears. Swartz and Wechsler were Thursday sent to the county jail to await trial on a charge of arson in the third degree, on ruspicion of having set fire to the goods in their store, No. 190 Grand street, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. They were examined before Mayor Wall and Justice Boswell on a charge of arson in the first degree and discharged, and afterwards examined on a charge of arson in the third degree.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health have adopted a rule requiring all physicians in the city to report to the Board or Physical Physicians of the Charge laboring under pestilential, contagious or infectious diseases, within twenty four hours after such cases come to their knowledge, or are suspected.

ROBERRY.—Thursday forenoon the room of Isaac

knowledge, or are suspected.

ROBERTY.—Thursday foremoon the room of Isaac Meyer, who resides in Ewen street, was entered, and one hundred dollars was abstracted from a trunk. A man, named Wm. Nelman, residing in the same house, was suspected of having stolen the money, and he was accordingly arrested and locked up to await examination.

Snow in June.—We shall enter the glowing month of June in two or three days, but we may mention, that notwithstanding the great heat which we have already had, there are yet, as we are informed, very large quantities of snow in our backwoods, and, as we know, extensive patches on the back of the Saint Lawrence, between Three Rivers and Quebec. This is a very unusual state of things, but to strangers it suggests ideas unfavorable to the climate, and should therefore be noted as an unfavorable to the climate, and should therefore be noted as an unfavorable to the climate, and should therefore be noted as an unfavorable to the climate, and should therefore be noted as an unfavorable to the climate, and should therefore be noted as an unfavorable to the climate, and unfavorable to the think that we had ever known its occurrence, and we doubt if, within the time we name, any body else has seen snow in large quantities on the banks of our rivers in June. We hope another quarter of accentancy may expire before it is duplicated.—***Anirea Sen, May 26.

THE GREAT WEST.

Report of the Herald Commissioner to the Rocky Mountains.

Full Particulars Relative to Nebraska and Kansas.

A Complete Survey of the Vast Country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky

Mountains,

POUNDABLIES OF THE DISTRICT EXPLORED—ITS EXTENT—AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERMSTORIES IN SQUARE MILES—GROGEATHY AND GROBORY OF THE COUNTRY—PIEST IMPERESIONS OF A TRAVELLER—CURIOUS FARTICULARS AS TO THE SOIL—THE CHIMNEY BOCKS—TELESTORY OF MINHEBOTA—ITS GENERAL APPEARANCE, SOIL, ETC.—
THE PLATEAU OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE UNDINE
RIVER—WATERCOURSES IN 10 WA AND MINNESOTA
—THE MISSOURI AND PLATTE RIVERS—CERTAIN EREORS SET RIGHT—FORMATION OF THE KANZAS
MIVERS—THE YELLOW STONE AND TRED RIVERS—
ANALYSIS OF THE WATER—CURIOUS INFORMATION ANALYSIS OF THE WATER—CURIOUS INFORMATION AS TO THE SOURCE OF THE YELLOW STONE RIVER —AN ERROR OF HAJOR LONG'S RELATIVE TO THE SOIL BATWEEN THE RED AND PLATTE RIVERS—THE

What I propose to give your readers is founded upon a diligent reading of all the accounts of cientific corps and travellers, and upon more than five thousand miles of actual journeyings over the vast space between the boundaries of the States and the Rocky Mountains.

The territory comprised within the bounds of the 49th parallel on the north, the Mississippi river on the east, the Arkansas and Red rivers, so far as they formerly constituted the line between the United States and Mexico, on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, contains about 600,000 square miles. About 46,000 square miles are comprised within that portion of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river; 54,617 within the boundaries of the State of Arkansas; 60,000 within the boundaries of the State of Missouri; 45,000 within the boundaries of the State of Iowa; 128,786 within the boundaries of the Territory of Minnesota; that portion of Texas in the general boundary before indicated about 30,000. This will leave within the general boundary of what has been called the Missouri Territory, because it has been at-tached to that State for judicial purposes, 216,214 square miles. The boundary of Nebraska, as fixed by the late act of Congress, is the 49th parallel on the north, the western lines of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota on the east, the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains on the west, and the 40th parallel on the south. The boundary of Kansas, as fixed by the late act, is the 46th parallel on the north, the werlern line of the State of Missouri on the east, the 37th parallel on the south, and the eastern line of the northern horn of New Mexico, a line from thence to the 38th parallel, or the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern line of Utah, as far north as the 40th parallel on the west. How many square miles are embraced in each of these Territories I have no means of determining; but an examination of the map will enable the reader to approximate to it with satisfactory accuracy.

Of the geography of the States west of the Mississippi it is not my intention to treat at large. The material facts may be found in many accessible sources. I will only sum up a few of the leading features, in order to give completeness to what I design saying in reference to that portion of the West yet nearly unoccupied by civilized men. The soil of all the States is excellent for the most part. That of Iowa and Missouri rests upon a limestone basis, and is fully equal, if not superior, to the soft of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. A porand the remainder, together with the whole of Lor isiana consists of alluvion deposited for agos by the great streams flowing from the West, and is very deep, and of wonderful fertility. The State of Iowa is bountifully watered by a multitude of streams, which originate from or expand into a large num ber of lakes, filled with fish, and these streams are fringed with fine forest trees, such as the onk, the nickory, the walnut, the ash, the sugar maple, the elm and the cottonwood. The States of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana are also abundantly supplied with streams and rivulets, garnished with noble timber trees, and abounding in a variety of fishes. In all these States the highlands between these water courses expand into open rolling prairies, the soil of which is generally fertile, and producing a variety of rich grapes and succulent shrubs, but in a few localities destitute of springs. The only sterile portion of land within the States is that which is intersected by the main chain of the Ozark mountains and their spurs, which take their rise near the southwest corner of Arkansas, traverse the west ern portion of that State and the southern portion of the State of Missouri, at an elevation of from 500 to 1.500 feet above the level of the Gulf, with a general bearing northeast, until they break into spurs and knobs along the highlands, which separate the Mississippi and the Missouri on the South. This chain of mountains presents a succession of rugged ridges, precipitous heights, sterile plains and fertile valleys, where the bleak aspect of the mountains tufted with stunted trees and lifeless mosses, exquisitely contrast with the dark and shadowy gorges and the deep green valleys, all of which are more or less illuminated by the sun, and relieved and adorn-ed by dashing cascades and pellucid streams.

The predominant feeling upon first entering the vast plain which stretches from the line of the profound meiancholy. The immeasurable expanse, apparently without distinct features to attract the eye or fix the attention, spreads out into a monoto-nous series of gentle undulations. The eye labors in vain over ridge after ridge, until wearled and heavy. it is lost in dizziness of distance. Suddenly sepa thies of social intercourse, the charms of the domestic fireside, the familiar faces and well-known ob jects of his daily routine, with all the habitudes of mind and action disrupted, and without a solitary object in unison with the feelings, the pilgrim is lone with his God! The powers of the mind turn inwards for occupation and relief. Imagination moves upon the troubled waters of memory, until dim and indistinct, the far-off scenes of early youth and innocent faces of playmates, and the hills and valleys and streams, the scenes of many a gambon and prank of childhood, and anon the wild energies of youth and the vaulting ambition of early man hood, with its brilliant hopes and confident antici-pations, all array themselves as in a mirror for his contemplation. But the wounds of the spirit will not bear the probe, and egotism herself will soon shrink from self-contemplation. Aroused from his reverie, with his senses stimulated and sharpnew objects of interest, and soon he discovers that the scenes through which he is moving, if entirely different from those of his habitual hannts, are marked by new peculiarities. One by one the features of the country are developed-at first scarce perceptibly, at last distinct and clear—saturating his mind with new beauties, and filling it with original